केवल 10 प्रतिशत ही उत्पादन हो रहा है । आप्टिमम प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी तक तो यह कारखाना कभी पहुंच ही नहीं है ।

महोदया, पिछले 4–5 महीनों से तो मजदूरों को तनख्वाह ही नहीं मिल रही है । यहां तक कि ऑफिसरों को भी तनख्वाह नहीं मिल रही है । महोदया, इनके प्रॉविडेंट फंड का जो पैसा था वह भी निकाल लिया गया और मजदूरों को किसी भी काम काज के लिए वह पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है । महोदया, आप जानती हैं कि जब शादी-विवाह आदि कोई कामकाज होते हैं तो मजदूर अपने प्रॉविडेंट फंड से ही एडवांस लेता है । लेकिन उसको आज कोई पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि वह कोष है ही नहीं । यह बहुत बड़ा इल्लीगल काम हो रहा है जब कि यह केंद्रीय सरकार की पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग है । इसके लिए सारा प्रबंधन दोषी है और साथ ही साथ डिपार्टमेंट भी दोषी है ।

महोदया, वर्ल्ड बैंक कई संयंत्रों को पैसा देता है अपना कामकाज चलाने के लिए जिनमें कोल इंडिया भी है । कोल इंडिया ने कुछ मशीनरी बनाने के लिए एच०ई०सी० को आर्डर दिया था तो वर्ल्ड बैंक ने कहा कि आप उनसे मत बनवाइए और वह 12.87 करोड़ डालर का आर्डर वर्ल्ड बैंक ने वापस लेने का फैसला किया है । यह बहुत ही भयंकर बात है । इन सब कारणों से 20000 मजदूर बेकार हो जाएंगे, लगभग 2 लाख परिवारों के आर्थिक ढांचे पर इसका असर पड़ेगा । मैं यह चाहती हूं कि आप सरकार को निर्देश दें कि इस कारखाने को पुन: चालू करवाने के लिए लगभग 60 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि वह तत्काल उपलब्ध कराए और इसके प्रबंधन को दुरुस्त करे और जो पैसा लूटने वाली यूनियन वहां बैठी है, उसको भी दुरुस्त करे और मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को चुना जाए । धन्यवाद ।

**Dry Spell in Rajasthan**

SHRl SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to the fact that Rajasthan is facing a dry spell.

Normally rains come by the last week of June. But this time they have been elusive so far. Even the pre-monsoon showers were absent. To add to the misery of the people, the State is once again in the grip of a sever heat-wave. The hot, dry westerly winds coupled with paucity ot the drinking water in many parts of the State have made the conditions extremely difficult. Further delay in the rains may result in an outbreak of epidemics. The absence of the pre-monsoon showers has disrupted the agricultural operations in the entire State.

Madam, 24,037 villages were identified as problem villages during the survey conducted in 1980. Another survey was conducted in 1985, and additional 3,398 problem villages were identified. Looking at the severity of the problem and the recurring drought in the State another survey was conducted during 1986, and 6,095 more problem villages were identified. Out of these, 3,083 have been provided with drinking water by 1989-90.

The Government of India does not recognise the problem villages identified after 1985 for assistance under the Central scheme of ARWSP. Looking to the acute problem these villages are facing it is essential that these villages should also be made eligible for assistance under ARWSP. Frequent failure of rains has also aggravated the drinking water situation in many towns and cities. Drinking water problem of important towns of Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh etc., needs special mention. Funds already due under ARWSP to the tune of Rs. 30 crores may please be released urgently.

Jodhpur Lift Canal Water Supply Scheme from IGNP was technically approved by CPHEEO in April 1989 at an estimated cost of Rs. 103 crores, out of which Rs. 46 crores have been spent on it, This may be completed as early as possible.

[Shri Santosh Bagrodia]

There are *26* old generation drilling rigs which need to be replaced by high pressiuie hydraulically operated drilling rigs. Ten more rigs have to be added for drilling enough hand-pumps and bore holes.

Under a special ARWSP allocation, one hand-pump in each SC/ST hamlet of up to 40 houses or 250 population covering 9715 such Basties in the State is to be arranged.

Because of bad guality water supply the disease of guineawoim is like an epidemic in at least four districts. To eradicate this disease, 50 per cent assistance may be arranged under UNICEF and the balance under special ARWSP.

Since water is available at very great depth, the maintenance cost of long pumping system is higher by about 10 per cent to 25 per cent and accordingly the allocation under ARWSP may be increased.

Cattle is the main livelihood of rural population particularly in Western Rajasthan. Special release of funds is necessary for construction of cattle drinking water troughs in most of the districts of Rajasthan.

The project for providing drinking water facilities in saline belts of Churu, Ganganagar and Jhunjhunu districts may be cleared urgently for assistance from Federal Republic of Germany.

4280 villages are still facing the problem of excessive fluoride. To solve this problem Rs. 688 crores are required. But due to shortage of funds the project cost is reduced to Rs. 303 crores, which may be urgently sanctioned.

Ajmer has a chronic drinking water supply problem. Therefore, the distribu-tior network package for Ajmer city under Bilaspur project may be cleared under CPHEEO.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; We now will take up Statutory Resolutions....

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN (Madhya Pradesh): Madam, my Special Mention has been accepted and you have not called my name. I have a paper in my hand which says that I have been permitted to make my Special Mention.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it on killing of persons in a bank? You were here and 1 thought you don't have to speak.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: You did not call me.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it was on the same subject. Actually it is in the handwritten list.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): It must not be in the original typed list. If it is permitted, it can be very well done now.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Shri Ashis Sen was speaking on killing of four persons, including the Branch Manager of the Bank. Your name was not printed in the list. It was handwritten and you were in the House. I thought you did not want to speak. Therefore 1 did not call you.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN; In fact, I want to go beyond what my hon. colleague spoke.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: O. K. You can speak.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Thank you for permitting me to raise the issue in the House about the trend of glowing violence and increasing the number of murderous assaults on Government employees, businessmen and entrepreneurs.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That does not come under this. My list says it is on the Bank.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: These are the words.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am talking about my list. Whatever is yours, I don't know. Anyway you speak. Never mind.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: I shall not exceed whatever has been permitted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; O. K.

**Demand to allow citizens and organisations to have their own security arrange meuts' with Modern Technology**

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN Madhya Pradesh): My colleague has already drawn the attention of the hon. Member about what happened yesterday at Okhla. My concern was that these daily killings, kidnappings of businessmen, kidnappings of the honest Government employees, asking for ransom and entrepre-neurs...that category of Indians who' are keeping the wheel of Indian economy in motion against all the odds are going on. Lawlessness has totally taken over and the rule of law has been replaced by the law of the jungle, lt is not my intention to focus on the failure of the present Government. Earlier Government also have failed. That is why 1 do not want to just limit my special mention here by trying to grill the Government. I. am trying to raise an institutional issue and the issue is that the institution of the Government has been failing to protect the lives and the properties of the citizens of this country. Why don't Government allow the citizens, organisations, companies and corporations to have their own security agencies to protect themselves? The Government have totally failed to check the availability of arms to the desperados and dacoits. But there is every kind of restriction on the citizens and companies to have arms or sophisticated technological security measures available today on one pretext or the other. In this hour of need our information is that a lot of advanced technology is available to secure the lives of the citizens. We allow the people to import life-saving equipment free of duty. . . *{Interruptions)*. . .I will appreciate if the Minister would listen to me.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): I am talking to the other Minister.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: I am not objecting to that. I am objecting to the hon, Minister for not paying attention to a very important point which. I am making. The Deputy Chairman has allowed me to make my special mention with a lot of difficulty.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): I was following every word of your speech.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Thank you. This Government allows the people to import life-saving equipment duty-free to save the lives of the sick people but they refuse to import sophisticated security equipment for some people to install it in their homes or in their places of work where the bell can ring at the police station or at the house of the friends or at the house of the security agencies. If the Government fails to protect the lives and property of the citizens, the Government should allow the citizens, organisations and companies to have their own security arrangements made with the modern technology. This is my submission. Whatever the Government is doing, it is doing very little. This is not a partisan issue that it is only concerning the present-day ruling party. This kind of lawlessness is a challenge to our civilisation. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take all parties into confidence and take this matter on a war-footing and defeat the enemies of the civilisation who are killing anybody or everybody in a reckless manner. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; We are hardly left with two minutes. Mr. Ahlu-I WaEa will move Statutory Resolution.